

# THE DOLLAR WEEKLY BULLETIN.

ROSS & ROSSER, Publishers.

MAYSVILLE, KY., THURSDAY, AUGUST 27, 1863.

VOLUME 2 NUMBER 11

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PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY  
**ROSS & ROSSER,**  
Editors and Proprietors.

MAYSVILLE, THURSDAY, AUG. 27.

From the Home Journal.

### Katie Lee and Willie Grey.

Two brown heads with tossing curls,  
Red lips shutting over pearls,  
Bare feet white and wet with dew,  
Two eyes black and two eyes blue;  
Little boy and girl were they,  
Katie Lee and Willie Grey.

They were standing where a brook,  
Bending like a shepherd's crook,  
Flashed its silver, and thick ranks  
Of green willow fringed the banks;  
Half in thought and half in play,  
Katie Lee and Willie Grey.

They had cheeks like cherries red;  
He was taller—"most a head";  
She, with arms like wreaths of snow,  
Swung a basket to and fro,  
As she lolled, half in play,  
Chatting to Willie Grey.

"Pretty Katie," Willie said—  
And there came a dash of red  
Through the brownness of his cheek—  
"Boys are strong and girls are weak,  
And I'll carry, so I will,  
Katie's basket up the hill."

Katie answered with a laugh.  
"You shall carry only half!"  
And then, tossing back her curls,  
"Boys are weak as well as girls."  
Do you think that Katie guessed  
Half the wisdom she expressed.

Men are only boys grown tall,  
Hearts don't change much, after all;  
And when, long years from that day,  
Katie Lee and Willie Grey  
Stood again beside the brook,  
Bending like a shepherd's crook.

Is it strange that Katie said—  
While again a dash of red  
Crossed the brownness of his cheek—  
"I am strong and you are weak;  
Life is but a slippery steep,  
Hung with shadows cold and deep;

"Will you trust me, Katie dear?  
Walk beside me without fear;  
May I carry, if I will,  
All your burdens up the hill!"  
And she answered with a laugh,  
"No, but you may carry half."

Close beside the little brook,  
Bending like a shepherd's crook,  
Washing with its silver hands,  
Late and early at the sands,  
Is a cottage, where, to-day,  
Katie lives with Willie Grey.

In a porch she sits, and lo!  
Swings a basket to and fro,  
Vasely different from the one  
That she swung in years ago;  
This is long, and deep, and wide,  
And has—ROCKERS AT THE SIDE!

### The Shaker Maiden.

Lightly falls the sunlight golden,  
On each building, quaint and olden;  
And, as lightly mingles over  
All the meadows green with clover;  
Kissing now the meek-eyed daisies  
Now the King-cup as it rises  
Its bright bosom, like a chalice  
Fashioned for some fairy palace;

While among them, fairer, whiter  
Than the daisies, purer, brighter  
Than the king-cup or the daisy-laden,  
Stands the pretty Shaker maiden.  
And each Shaker brother going  
Past her, onward to the moving,  
Glances at her, but he dares not  
Look again, lest love, which cares not  
For their rigid laws, should take him  
In his wiles, and captive make him.  
But the caution is most needless;  
Love is reckless, love is heedless;  
Broken fetters need no breaking—  
Wakened love has no waking—  
And the eye that once has met her,  
Never, never can forget her.

Somebody has perpetrated the following  
hymn to be sung daily at the opening of the  
Congressional sittings:

Glorio to the Nigger,  
The big buck Nigger!  
His face can no blacker be,  
His foot can no bigger be.  
Glorio to the Nigger!  
We'll go the whole hogger!  
Nig-Nig—Nig-Nig—  
Nig-Nig—Nig-Nig—

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"Let me die the death of the righteous,  
and let my last end be like his."  
"So fades a summer cloud away,  
So sinks the gale when storms are o'er;  
So gently shuts the eye of day,  
So dies a wave along the shore."

## Thomas F. Marshall at Versailles Kentucky, on the Day of Election.

[Extract from his Speech to the People.]

"I trust in God that the United States is pressed by no such military necessity. Such a question when it comes will involve many considerations—some of them, in my opinion, of far more importance to the liberties of the people and safety of the institutions of the United States than even that one of crushing the Southern rebellion and re-establishing the authority of the Federal Government over the territory now held by the Confederate States. I will not suggest any of these considerations now. In all human probability they will force themselves upon your attention quite soon enough. The hardest part of the remedy for this turn at least. The election lasts but one day. We who are aggrieved can not obtain a mandamus before the injury is consummated. There lies no appeal. No writ operating as a supersedeas can issue suspending proceedings.

"Some one possibly may try whether the Courts of Justice may not, by inflicting sufficient penalties by way of fines, imprisonment, or private damages, vindicate the laws of the Commonwealth, punish these grave offenders and thereby afford some guarantee against similar outrages in the future. All these things I should have said in reply to the Judges, and urged them to review their opinion, and not force the election of their own candidates by disfranchising more than half the country. I was cut short, however, and the decision declared irrevocable."

Marshall here ceased to speak. At this moment a tall and very singular looking person stepped forth from the crowd in the streets below, and, looking up at Marshall, in an exceedingly offensive tone of voice, and with a countenance of singular malignity, vulgarity and insolence, said he had come to pay no attention to the man who had just spoken, as Tom Marshall was beneath the notice of the Government, and below his contempt.

Marshall had not made the slightest allusion to General Burnside's order, or the military at all in his remarks. At the words which we have cited, and which were addressed to the crowd in the street, Marshall turned to the speaker an eye of keen inquiry, as if searching for some mark by which to identify and recognize the individual. He seemed quickly satisfied, however. The cloud which seemed gathering upon his features passed away almost in the moment of its perception; and, with an expression of countenance the most quizzical, the most comic, and at the same time, undeniable, he briefly said, with a smile that did not rise to the dignity of a sneer: "Egal, gentlemen, I am glad to hear this enunciation and from such high authority. Captain Bill Harper, of Midway, Provost Marshal of Woodford County, and executor of General Burnside's will and last orders in this county, has informed all whom it may concern, that your very humble servant, commonly known by the style and title of 'Tom Marshall,' is beneath the notice of the Government, and does not rise even to the level of the contempt of their doughty agent and armed champion, the Provost Marshal aforesaid. More than half my mortification recently pronounced against me by the Judge at the polls, resulted from the apprehension that my being classed with free negroes and felons would place me precisely upon the level, the platform, and in the company of the Provost Marshal, his masters and employers. Judge, then, my joy, at hearing that I had escaped the whole crowd, even by falling below it. Any where but among them, if you please. There is another comfort in knowing that I am at the very bottom; and passing clear through felons, free negroes, Provost Marshals, &c., I have escaped contact and defilement from the whole crew through the merciful contempt of a part. Above or below, I am, at least, not on their level nor in their rank. Above, I should have had much company. Being below, however, I am alone, as I wish to be, fixed as I wish to be; and, above all, being at the very bottom, fear no further fall, descent or degradation." He turned away with an air of unaffected indifference and descended to the street.

VIATOR.

United States Lottery.  
Some facetious gentleman has perpetrated the following. The points need no explanation:  
United States Lottery! Great inducement! Brilliant Schemes! All Prizes and no Blanket! Tickets for this Lottery for either Classes I or II distributed GRATIS.  
No Internal Revenue Stamp required.  
The drawing of a prize number will entitle the fortunate individual to:  
1 new, highly finished musket;  
1 brand new suit of clothes;  
1 pair of shoes and stockings;  
1 elegant blanket;  
1 nice haversack and knapsack;  
1 nice cartridge box, with 60 rounds of ammunition;  
1 nice tin-plate, tin-cup, knife, fork and spoon.  
In addition to this, the holder of the lucky number will have a regular income of \$13 per month, and "when this cruel war is over," will receive a capital prize of \$100.  
With such inducements, the manager hopes to be largely patronized by an appreciating public. This is no humbug, catch-penny institution, but a genuine lottery, in which the managers will fulfill all they promise.  
Legalized by act of Congress, approved March 3, 1863.  
All prizes cashed by the Provost Marshals of the different districts.  
Time of drawing will be duly announced, and any one drawing a prize will be immediately notified of the fact.  
Colonel J. B. FRY, Manager.

A QUESTION FOR ABOLITIONISTS TO ANSWER.—Is it not clear to common sense, that in civil wars, under republican governments, where the contest, likewise, is purely sectional, the safe, satisfactory, and permanent way of settling the great questions at issue, is by STATESMANSHIP, and not by ARMIES?

The Kentucky Election.  
In the recent disgraceful ceremony of electing candidates in Kentucky, the people of the United States may see the beginning of the end. If a Major General can interfere, and add the weight of twenty thousand bayonets to one side of the scale in Kentucky, he may do so in Ohio or in Illinois. Language is incapable of properly characterizing the conduct of Gen. Burnside in Kentucky. No tyranny ever perpetrated in Austria, in Venice or in France, surpasses it in infamy. The election of the administration candidates was really and deliberately carried by the arms of Federal soldiers. Men were threatened with death if they attempted to vote for the Democratic nominees.

Conduct like this is ground for revolution, and if attempted in any loyal State of this Union, ought to eventuate in revolution. The freedom of the people—the purity of elections—free speech and free suffrage, must be preserved at all hazards. The people of Kentucky have endured more, from this tyranny of Burnside, than our forefathers suffered when they shook off the yoke of British oppression. It does not lighten the burden that is cast upon men's shoulders by a fellow countryman. It must be understood that the people of the United States are to have a free ballot-box—unintimidated by the shadow of federal bayonets, or they will know their way to it through all opposing obstacles. This is their right, and if the authorities of the nation will not maintain this right—so dearly bought—the free men of America will conquer it anew.

There is no treason in talk like this. That man is a traitor who would sanction the conduct of the tyrant who oppressed Kentucky—who would not pour out his indignation against the daring attempt to rivet the chains of slavery upon men of American birth. A man would be honored to die in defending the cause of his liberty. Our fathers fought seven years to win these privileges for their descendants; they waded through seas of blood to conquer our independence. Oceans of tears were poured out through the struggle; and the groans and cries of our mothers still echo down the corridors of history in our ears. American citizens, to whom these blood-bought rights have descended—a priceless legacy will never surrender them until wrested from their grasp by three seven years of despotism worse than the revolution. Tyranny is none the more supportable when it emanates from a domestic, instead of a foreign tyrant. And the Federal Administration of these United States; its Major Generals, who slay popular rights with bayonets, and the despicable creatures—fit only to be slaves—who dance in exultation over the bleeding corpse of liberty, may know that a free people will not tolerate such outrages. The spirit of '76 lives still in '63; the sword that gleamed on Bunker Hill will leap from their scabbards to the cry of assassinated freedom as promptly as of yore. The race of Warrens, of Hancocks, and the Adams, is not yet extinct.

We are uttering words of truth and soberness. A free ballot-box—the palladium of liberties—has been stricken down in a foreign State. We have no reason to believe that the attempt will not be repeated. If the existing Administration has deliberately determined to perpetuate itself with bayonets, let it remember that those who take the sword shall perish by the sword. The sons of the men who achieved it, can, with their own right arms, preserve American liberty.—Springfield Register.

The Two Russias of the World.  
Never before in history of the world, has the ease with which a nation falls from freedom been so strikingly exemplified as in the case of the United States. Nations that started on the course of Time with but a title of the liberty we possessed, guarded it jealously, and by "eternal vigilance" not only preserved it intact, but managed to add to it occasionally. But we, what has our course been? Starting with a capital so large that it seemed impossible to dissipate it, and so secured that fear seemed folly, we stand now before the world—though not a hundred years old—bankrupt and bereft. Nations modestly free look upon us with contempt as fools, who knew not the value of the treasure they owned and were tricked out of, tricked out of, too, without even a pretence of compensation. What have we to show in return for lost liberty? Military glory or extended empire? Prosperous commerce or colonial domain? Nothing, absolutely nothing.

We used to look upon Russia as the moral antipodes of the United States, and upon her Government as the very antithesis of ours. We can do so no longer. When men and women are driven from their native place, and forced, in obedience to governmental mandates, to abandon home and sacrifice property, when conscripts are marched through our streets in gags, strictly guarded by armed men, and when American exiles hover on our borders, and seek safety beneath a foreign flag, Russia is here.

Remember, too, that the worst phase of Russia rule is exhibited in Poland, not in Russia; we, having no subjugated nationalities on which to practice, boldly try our hand at home. Let our readers turn to our Virginia correspondence, and read it carefully, and having done so, we think they will agree with us that there are two Russias in the world to-day.

## The Kentucky Election.

The election for Governor and other State officers in Kentucky on the 3d inst., resulted as every body supposed it would who was aware that Gen. Burnside had directed by the proclamation of martial law, how it should be conducted. None but "loyal men" were to be allowed to vote, and their loyalty was to be, and was, measured out by the understrappers of the General. Military officers were commanded to aid the constituted authorities, the judges at the polls being "held strictly responsible that no disloyal person be allowed to vote." As all Democrats who are in favor of "the Union as it was and the Constitution as it is" are considered disloyal by Burnside and his satellites, of course they were not permitted to vote, except in a few localities, and in those only to give the affair the semblance of an election. The judges and clerks were required to be "unconditional Union men," and directed 'not to place the name of any person on the poll-books to be voted for at said election,' who 'opposed to furnishing men and money for a vigorous prosecution of the war.'

This embraces all who would have voted for Mr. Wickliffe for Governor, for, although he declared that 'as long as the rebels are in arms against the constitutional authority of the Federal Government, they are to be resisted with arms, until they consent to negotiate for the restoration of the Union,' he believed that the war should be conducted by constitutional measures alone for constitutional objects alone, and adequate supplies of men and money granted therefore. He believed, further, that 'no more men or money should be granted for the prosecution of a war for unconstitutional objects, such as abolition of slavery, confiscation, suspension of habeas corpus, destruction of private rights, personal liberty,' &c.—This was rank treason in the estimation of the Federal authorities, and not to be tolerated, and was not tolerated.

It is altogether probable that a like restriction will be imposed upon the Democratic voters of Ohio in October next, but whether it will be quietly submitted to, is more than we can tell.

## Foreign News—Arrival of the Steamship Sidon.

CAPE RACE, August 19.—The steamship Sidon, from Liverpool Tuesday, the 11th, via Queenstown, passed Cape Race this morning.

The Polish question remained in statu quo.

The latest news, via Queenstown, says it is generally asserted that Maximilian will accept the Mexican crown.

The Times says the rumor was current that in consequence of recent menacing news from America, the Government intends sending additional troops to British North America.

The Times says it should not be surprised if something arose out of the alleged proposition from Jeff Davis to Napoleon, for an offensive and defensive alliance between Mexico, under French protection, and the Confederate States, which would be quite consistent with the late French policy. The world might look with favor upon such a contingency, but absolute neutrality would be England's policy.

The Times looks upon the election of the Archduke Maximilian in Mexico as important, and says it will have a tendency to a union between France and Austria and to a division between France and America. The Northerners must be incensed against Napoleon, and the Federals can hardly fail to come in collision with the new empire.

The Daily News is bitter on the French policy in Mexico, and does not believe the Archduke will accept the throne.

The La Patrie asserts that the Archduke made his acceptance dependent on the consent of the Emperor of Austria.

The La France says if he accepts, France and England will recognize him immediately, and the other powers will follow.

The Paris Bourse was flat. Rentes 67 1/2.

A China telegram announces that the Japan question has been temporarily settled. The American Legation had been burned.

LIVERPOOL, August 11.—Cotton firmer and prices 1/4d. higher. Breadstuffs dull. Flour dull and tending downward. Wheat heavy and 1/2d. lower. Corn steady at 26s. 3d. @ 26s. 6d. for mixed. Provisions steady. Beef steady. Pork steady. Sugar firmer. Coffee steady but quiet.

LONDON, August 11.—Breadstuffs dull and tending downward. Sugar steady. Coffee firm. Tea quiet but steady.

LIVERPOOL, August 12.—Cotton market closed buoyant at Wednesday's sales. Breadstuffs active and prices for Flour tending upward. Corn firmer. Provisions firm.

LONDON, August 12.—Consuls 95 1/2 for money.

Kentucky Election for Congress.  
The following is the result of the election in Kentucky for Congress:

DISTRICT.	CANDIDATE.	VOTE.
1st	Anderson	4,852
2d	Yeaman	8,214
3d	Grider	8,965
4th	Harding	10,405
5th	Mallory	6,233
6th	Smith	6,916
7th	Clay	6,699
8th	Randall	6,881
9th	Wadsworth	6,850
		62,715

DISTRICT.	CANDIDATE.	VOTE.
1st	Trimble	586
2d	McHenry	8,090
3d	Wintry	1,255
4th	Henry	2,538
5th	Wolfe	2,759
6th	Menzies and Leathers	2,185
7th	Boyle and Buckner	2,124
8th	Bradley	187
9th	Brown	413
		20,850
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Total vote 82,795

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## The Election Farce in Kentucky.

August 15, 1863.

To the Editors of the Enquirer:

GENTS: I have been intending for some time to give you some account of our election at Clifton Mills, Breckinridge County, Kentucky, but seeing that you had numerous letters on the same subject, harrowing enough to the feelings of a fervent freeman, I thought I would wait until you and the public were somewhat prepared for such an account of further violation of constitutional law. Our polls were opened, after frequent solicitations, about half past nine in the morning, a thing unusual heretofore, as they have generally been opened between six and seven A. M. I learned after that a squad of soldiers were looked for at the precinct. When the polls were opened a difficulty presented itself, whether the judges should be governed by the law to which Governor Robinson called the attention of the people of Kentucky, or a more recent order of Colonel Foster. Suffice it to say, that one man only was sworn, and he a man who has been a voter for thirty-five years in the county. The voting went on quietly for about an hour and a half, when a courier arrived from a neighboring precinct, saying that an order was promulgated, that no man should vote who was not in favor of more men and money. I left before the polls were closed, but the vote, (so the clerk told me), so far as the Wickliffe ticket was concerned, was cast aside, and a new poll opened, allowing no one to vote except those in opposition. Wickliffe was eight or ten to one when his vote was stopped. I think, to save expense, that it would have been better to have appointed the officers instead of being voted for, as it would have been no greater violation of the Constitution.

## DEMOS ORATORS.

A General Court Martial, at Washington, recently tried H. B. Cassell, a citizen of Maryland, on the charge of giving intelligence to the enemy, and discharged him, inasmuch as it appeared that the intelligence was not given with any criminal intent or design.

Mr. Stanton, the Secretary of War, issued a general order rebuking the Court and summarily dissolving it, and summoning a new court.

The National Intelligencer, in commenting on this order, which it thinks is "more remarkable for its passion than its force," says with reference to members of courts martial:

They are now given to understand that, when they swear 'well and truly to try and determine according to evidence' the matters brought before them, and to administer justice 'without partiality, favor, or affection,' they must also take into account the displeasure of the Secretary of War in case they should find on their oaths a verdict which does not comport with his views of the law and facts involved in any case. We cannot for a moment imagine that any high-minded officer will suffer himself to be intimidated by such an apprehension of official displeasure, but what in all likelihood will be the public estimate of the decisions rendered by a Court summoned under such malign auspices?

Mr. Stanton was at one time considered a good lawyer, but the malignant temper and utter disregard of some of the plainest and most important principles of law, which is shown in his order, are well calculated to destroy all confidence in his fitness for the office he holds, as well as in the judgement of such tribunals. Courts Martial, invested, as they are, with extraordinary jurisdiction over the lives and the reputations of the soldier and citizen, ought to be left free and untrammelled in their deliberations. What is the opinion of a Court Martial worth, when the opinion is the result of the bullying of a passionate Secretary of War?—Frankfort Commonwealth.

## Yankeeedom Very Sick.

The Boston Herald of Saturday last says: "Yesterday the Board of Enrollment examined 102 men, of whom 24 were exempted for physical disability, 41 from other causes, 16 had paid the commutation money, 11 furnished accepted substitutes, and 10 were held for service."

In the Fourth Districts another small party's word was done, only 54 presenting themselves for examination. Of these 43 were exempted, 3 furnished accepted substitutes, 3 had paid the commutation money and 3 were held for service.

Enforced obedience to military service is always distasteful to freemen; but in New England—Massachusetts particularly—the effort seems to be unusually distressing. The conscription has developed in that section more infirmities, disorders and ills than flesh is heir to, than any occurrence within the memory of man or the records of history. The halt, the lame, the blind, the toothless, the windless, the bloodless, the infirm, the weak would seem to make up the majority of the "able bodied" of Massachusetts. Is not the secret to be found in the itching palms of the examining physicians?—Cin. Enquirer.

## The Kentucky Election Farce.

WASHINGTON, MASON COUNTY, KENTUCKY, August 14, 1863.

To the Editors of the Enquirer:

The infamous farce of election day came off in this town as in all other parts of the State. One or two days before the election handbills were posted, signed General Burnside, in which it was ordered none but loyal citizens should be allowed to vote. This notice, too had the insolence to talk about preserving the purity of the ballot-box, and also authorized the civil authorities to call upon the military, if necessary, &c. Many citizens came to town to vote, but on hearing the state of things, returned home, not offering their suffrages. I am credibly told that the vote was cast for Wickliffe. As to not one vote was cast for Bramlette, I neither the number cast for Bramlette, I neither know nor care. If Bramlette be a gentleman—an honest man—he will not accept office under such circumstances. We shall see. If Governor Robinson issues certificates of election, he will damn himself to all eternity.

## Public Order.

It is remarkable that whenever a European ruler undertakes to put his foot a little heavier